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NO. 4

ROB BANK IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Clever Stranger Works Coupe
On Cashier Hale of the
Winnetka Bank

THIEF MAKES EASY ESCAPE

Fake Telephone Message Is Means of Calling the Unsuspecting Cashier From His post of Duty

A daylight bank robbery worked in a clever manner, was accomplished at Winnetka, Ill., Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with the aid of a telephone. The amount taken is not definitely known, but as the thief took every bill in the drawer, it is thought that the loss will reach close to \$400.

At 2 o'clock a well dressed stranger walked into the State Bank of Winnetka and was talking to Henry R. Hale, the cashier, who was alone at the time, when an employee of the drug store, next to the bank came in and stated that Mr. Hale was wanted on the telephone at the store, the party on the other end of the line saying he could not get the bank as the phone was out of order.

Thinking little of the matter, the cashier went to the drug store, swung the door with a patent catch behind him, and left the stranger alone in the bank.

The man at the other end of the line, evidently an accomplice of the man in the bank, asked Mr. Hale if he would be in the bank for a while and stated that he would be in to see him later, and rang off.

Mr. Hale returned to the bank to discover that the money drawer had been opened, and every bill, probably about \$400 had been stolen. In the short time he had been absent, the man had worked the patent lock and opened the money drawer.

The police were notified and started on the track of the men, hunting along the railroad tracks. No trace of the men could be found.

It was one of the most cleverly executed coups ever attempted in that vicinity, the men choosing a time when the bank was comparatively empty of customers for the work.

BIG DOCKET FOR OCTOBER TERM OF COURT

The biggest docket that was ever issued by a Lake County court, made its appearance this week, for the October term of the Circuit court which opens the first Monday in October to a "standing room only" business, due to over three hundred alleged illegal voting, Sunday school opening, and others.

There are 151 state prosecutions or people's cases. One indictment remaining against Voliva, Friend and Fred Rosa for alleged illegal voting, 76 cases for alleged illegal voting at Zion City, 56 cases of alleged attempted illegal voting at Zion City, 109 old common law cases, 46 new, 132 old chancery cases, 51 new, and 19 divorce cases.

Different.
Willie—"Did the doctor make you take nasty medicine when you were sick?" Freddie—"No, it was father who made me take it."—Judge.

Lingering Scent of Scandal.
When a long suppressed scandal breaks into publicity it is found that the odor has not improved in the meantime and it is apt to hang about those who had knowledge of it.

You Can Use a Slipper.
"No girl is qualified for matrimony," says a philosopher, "until she knows how to spank a baby properly." Is there more than one way to spank a baby?—Toledo Blade.

Original Home of Honey Bee.
The common variety of bee, known as the honey-bee, is thought by some high authorities to have had its original home among the woods and mountains of central Europe.

Keeping the Balance Even.
Nine times out of ten the woman who is worth her weight in gold marries a man who isn't worth his weight in scrap iron.

BODY MANGLED BY TRAIN

Christopher Hermsh of Zion City Struck and Killed by Passenger Train.

Mangled and crushed, the body of Christopher Hermsh, of Zion City was found on the northbound tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad at the Madison street crossing, Waukegan at 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

How Hermsh met his death will probably never be known, although it is natural to presume he was struck and killed by the fast passenger train which is due in Waukegan about the hour he met his injuries.

When picked up by Northwestern employes Hermsh was still breathing. He was rushed to the June McAlister hospital, where he died just two hours later.

Hermsh has been employed by the railroad company for the past two years as an oiler. It was his duty to inspect the axle boxes on the passenger trains as they passed through Waukegan. Oil was applied to all hot boxes by Mr. Hermsh. He was engaged in oiling a number of boxes on a train when last seen prior to the time he met his death.

FINE MEMORIAL PLANNED

Smith Hints to Erect Fine Tribute to the Memory of His Mother

According to information from Millburn, heirs of the late William Henry (Silent) Smith are to erect a magnificent memorial to his mother, the late Mrs. George Smith, at the Millburn cemetery, the memorial to take the form of an immense, artistic granite entrance to the cemetery, together with a solid granite hedge.

Fred L. Trotter of Evanston, of Kimball & Trotter, agents for the Smith estate in this part of the country, admitted that he had been directed by Wm. S. Mason of Evanston and George Mason of New York to look into the matter of providing an ornamental entrance to the Millburn cemetery, but stated that this is as far as the matter has developed.

Nevertheless it is gossiped at Millburn that Wm. Stewart whose land adjoins the cemetery has been offered a good price for a small amount of acreage which will be used for the new entrance to the God's acre in which, the mother of the late multi-millionaire lies buried.

In case the deal goes through the present entrance, abutting on the Millburn road and even with the cemetery will be replaced with a granite hedge and the entrance placed in the erstwhile Stewart tract, a diagonally placed entrance, dignified with granite and enobled with the best exemplifications of modern art.

It is also probable that the quiet country cemetery will be landscaped and improved into one of the most beautiful rural burial plots in the country as the strong desire of the Smith heirs is to do all in their power to make the memorial an everlasting one.

In the Good Old Days.
Of course, the old-fashioned belle may have walked barefoot half-way to church to keep from spilling her Sunday shoes, but she didn't put her cologne in the bureau drawer when she went to bed.—Galveston News.

Guarding an Impression.
"Why doesn't that Parisian play wright accept those challenges?" "He's in a predicament. He is a tragic author and can't afford to let the public see him in anything as funny as a French duel."

Nothing Doing.
Geraldine—"Did you ask pa for my hand?" Gerald—"I did Geraldine. What was his answer?" Gerald—"According to my translation I can't have even your little finger."

Planner of Psychology.
The modern science of psychology was brought to this country by G. Stanley Hall, who established a laboratory of psychology at Johns Hopkins university as early as 1883.

Books and Happiness.
Of the things that make for happiness, the love of books stands first. A book, unlike a friend, will wait not only upon the hour, but upon the mood.—Myrtle Reed.

Avoid Mistake in Criticism.
Except in cases of necessity, which are rare, leave your friend to learn unpleasant truths from his enemies; they are ready enough to tell them.—O. W. Holmes.

Neglected Point.
Bhasker says that we are creatures that look before and after. The more surprising that we do not look around a little, and see what is passing under our very eyes.—Carlyle.

HEAVY LOSS CAUSED BY MAD DOG

Rabid Creature Spreads Consternation Near Gurnee and Wadsworth

MANY ANIMALS ARE BITTEN

Several Head of Stock That were Inoculated Have Been Put to Death After it was Found They were Diseased

A mad dog running loose in the vicinity of Wadsworth and Gurnee has been the cause of considerable loss to farmers and stock owners in that section. The dog was said to belong at Winthrop Harbor and was shot by Geo. Wells, a farmer, when he caught it in his pig pen two weeks ago.

Four of the hogs belonging to Wells were bitten three weeks ago. The owner discovered the fact from their wounds and shut them up in the pen. One after another went mad, foaming at the mouth, jumping about and offering to attack human beings.

Two weeks ago Wells found a white bull dog again in his hog pen and this time shot the animal. Before its capture several head of cattle had been bitten by the rabid creature and within ten days eighteen head of stock died.

Two cattle belonging to a farmer named Holmes near Wadsworth, were also bitten and went mad; in the case of the cattle the rabies making them below, paw and dig, and tear at each other viciously.

On one farm near Gurnee eight cows were bitten and on Monday of this week it was found necessary to kill the entire number.

The situation is serious and some remedy must be taken at once, said a Waukegan veterinary and Tuesday farmers were notified to tie up their cattle. A general fear that the epidemic may spread among the sheep herds of the county is entertained by some.

The countryside is terror stricken at the new plague upon the animals and has appealed to the sheriff and the supervisors to devise some means to make farmers keep their dogs tied up, as stock is easy to get at and damage incurred by mad animals and their loss is irreparable.

A delegation of three farmers have made a tour of the neighborhood requesting everyone to tie up their dogs and to keep a sharp watch over their stock, and it is said that every dog caught running loose after sundown will be shot.

A horse belonging to a farmer by the name of Gleason, residing near Russell, is said to have suddenly gone mad when Mrs. Gleason and daughter were hitching it to the buggy. The women fled in terror and the animal was unhitched by the aid of a lone pole. It snapped at all who came near and tore chunks of wood from its stall. It was shot as soon as possible.

PAULINE SMART IS INJURED IN RUNAWAY

A runaway accident in which the Misses Gertrude, Antinette and Pauline Smart were the central figures created quite a little excitement on Main street about five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the latter being the only one of the three to receive any injury. The trio were driving south along Main street enroute for home when in some way the front wheel of their buggy caught and locked with the rear wheel of a lumber wagon belonging to George Yapp whose team was hitched in front of the post office. As the buggy wheel broke and let the front axle onto the ground, Pauline who was holding her younger sister, partially pushed and partially threw the child to the ground and then jumped for her own safety. Her left foot became entangled in the spokes of the wheel and as she struck the ground her leg was broken about six inches above the ankle. She was picked up and carried into the office of Dr. Warner where the fracture was set after which she was conveyed to the home of her parents where she is at present resting quite easy.

Antinette, the first to get out and Gertrude who stayed in the rig until she succeeded in stopping the horse just south of the opera house, were fortunately unhurt.

FARMERS ARE TO BE EDUCATED

First Meeting of the Better Cultural Methods Will be Held October First

BANKERS SHOW INTEREST

It is Thought That the Farmers Will Benefit Greatly on this New Plan of Education of Farmers

Plans for the first meeting of the "banker-farmers," to be held in Springfield, Oct. 11, were announced by R. L. Crampton, secretary of the Bankers' Association of Illinois.

The "banker-farmer" movement to educate the farmer in better cultural methods was launched recently by the State Bankers' association. The "banker-farmer" in Illinois own or directly represent more than 1,000,000 acres of farm land.

The "banker-farmer" movement means that the message of better crops will be carried directly to the farm.

The Department of Agriculture and the state have established experiment stations, but in the majority of cases the farmers cannot reach these places. As a result they do not obtain the benefit of scientific researches and investigations which the experiment stations provide.

The new movement will afford the same advantages and the very important additional advantage of carrying the information directly to the farm.

This will be done through a trained corps of men who will travel throughout the various counties going from farm to farm with improved methods of tilling the soil. It is also planned to establish at least one experiment station in every county in the state.

The committee on agriculture and vocational education of the Bankers' Association, which is fathering the movement, is urging the passage of a compulsory agriculture education bill modeled after the bills recently adopted in Ohio and Minnesota, requiring the country school teachers to teach modern methods of farming.

James J. Hill, "Empire Builder," will be the principal speaker at the Springfield meeting.

ENDORSE CONRAD FOR LAKE COUNTY'S CORONER

The Lake County physicians and surgeons held a meeting Friday afternoon at which they endorsed Edward L. Conrad, a well known Waukegan young man for the position of county coroner.

Mr. Conrad announced Friday morning that he was a candidate for the office of coroner to succeed Dr. John Taylor of Libertyville, who has announced that he intends to retire from the position this year to devote his time exclusively to his large practice.

It was reported that Dr. John Turner, of Waukegan, had about decided to make the run for coroner. Dr. Turner admitted that he has considered the matter but that he has not yet made up his mind. "I have a large acquaintance throughout the county and some of my friends are anxious for me to make the run," said.

Mr. Conrad has acted in the capacity of deputy coroner for some time and it has been known for some time that when Dr. Taylor retired that he would make the run for the position. He is a senior member of the undertaking firm of Conrad & Hart.

His Only Chance.
The man who has never become sufficiently important to lift a first shovelful of earth or lay a corner stone or drive a last spike may as well try to become reconciled to the fact that posterity will have to bury him, if he is to be honored.

A Word to the Wise.
A jolly old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered in their sickness, as they were good customers and as physicians could not afford to lose them.

LIVING MODELS TO SHOW

Lyons and Sons to Have Thirty Minute Demonstration in Window Saturday Eve.

In order to show the effectiveness of the new fall dress goods—to show the women how these materials work up—G. R. Lyons & Sons have planned a dress goods display on living models.

There will be two figures draped in the Genesee street window Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Every woman who can get to see this exhibit ought to come, for watching the trimmer drape the goods will be very interesting and helpful in showing the newest effects in trimmings.

The first drape will be a Grecian evening gown, showing the tendency towards the Indian draping and trimming. This gown will be made without pinning or cutting the goods and will be draped so that the model can walk without fear of soiling the drape.

The second figure will be draped in a navy blue bride's traveling gown showing the latest sailor collar effect. The use of fringe as trimming and the simple lines of this drape will show many ideas that can be worked into the new fall suits that are being made.

This demonstration will last only about thirty minutes, so it will be best to plan on getting down town at just about 8 o'clock.

After the drapes are all made and the window is complete four pictures are to be taken. These pictures may be of enough interest to some to make them want a print, and arrangements have been made with the photographer to furnish them through G. R. Lyons & Sons at a very nominal price.

JOHN HODGE PROMOTED

Former Principal of Antioch School Receives Fine Promotion in Insurance Field

An advance has come in the official status of that prince of Lake county insurance men, John Hodge, who until now has had the title and position of supervisor of agencies, and who now has been promoted to assistant to the general manager of the American Life Insurance Company of Illinois of Chicago. If this advance should prove to be merely a stepping stone to something still better, it would not surprise John Hodge at all, and it would not surprise any of his friends.

Mr. Hodge will continue in the active direction of the establishing and cultivating of the business of the ordinary department. Every agent knows him and likes him. We commend his efforts to your co-operation, says Mr. W. W. Verner, secretary, knowing that if you co-operate with him you will get first class assistance in securing your business, and which is what every agent wants. Hurrah for Mr. Hodge and we hope every agent will write and tell him so.

NEW CHURCH FOR CATHOLICS AT WADSWORTH

A new Catholic church, to replace the old structure which has stood for many years as the church home north west of Wadsworth, is being planned by the members of that congregation, and all are putting forth their best efforts to raise the desired amount of money for the purpose.

The present structure is situated a little north and west of the village of Wadsworth and has stood as a landmark for many years. It is claimed to be one of the oldest catholic churches in the county and has been showing the ravages of time for many years.

The new structure planned, is to cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000 and will be a neat substantial building. The ladies of the church are planning a bazaar to be held at Wadsworth in October, at which time it is expected that enough money will be raised to start the work.

The church has a membership of 120 families and draws its congregation for miles around.

Special Privilege.
"Isn't it against the law to be loud and boisterous in the street?" "It is," replied Mr. Chuggins, "unless you do so with a mechanical screecher attached to a motor car."

Discerning Thought.
Thoughts put on paper are nothing more than footprints in the sand; you see the way the man has gone, but to know what he saw on his walk you want his eyes.—Schopenhauer.

Can't Make the World Believe It.
Experience proves that more satisfaction can be got out of the mindless other people's business than by any other plan. Shefeld (Ala.) Standard.

BLACKMAILER CAUGHT AT WAUKEGAN

Dr. Parks, Dentist and Sunday School Teacher is Arrested for Blackmailing

LETTERS HAVE BEEN TRACED

Letters Have Been Sent to Different Persons Threatening Them for Money, and Were Sent to Federal Authorities

Dr. Francis H. Parks, a dentist of Waukegan and an occasional teacher in Sunday schools of that community, was arrested Saturday by federal secret service officers on a charge of using the United States mails to send blackmailing letters.

Secret service officials declare that behind the arrest is a story of wholesale levied against society. These letters are said to have worried many prominent people of Waukegan for some time. Dr. Parks had been suspected, but only recently was there sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest.

About a year ago several letters of a shocking nature were laid before Superintendent De Woody of the federal secret service, and he detailed an operative upon the case. A recent letter, in which \$300 is said to have been demanded from Mrs. Conrad Holstein, is said to have been traced to Dr. Parks, and his arrest followed.

This letter is said to have been addressed to William Smith, a chauffeur employed by the Holstein family. In it the writer is said to have threatened that unless the money was paid as directed, the writer would disclose what he knew about automobile trips the chauffeur and Mrs. Holstein had taken together.

The chauffeur is said to have turned the letter over promptly to his employers and they in turn delivered it to the federal authorities.

Dr. Parks was arranged Monday before United States Commissioner Foote and his case continued for ten days. The federal authorities refused to discuss the case.

In the cases of the previous letters of the same character received by women of Waukegan's social circles. It is said that the recipients were loath to prosecute because of their fear of notoriety. In Mrs. Holstein, however, it seems that a different type of woman was encountered. At the suggestion of the police and federal authorities she agreed to appear as a prosecuting witness.

In the blackmailing letter in question the authorship of which is charged to Dr. Parks. It was stated that the writer was a professional blackmailer and had made a living off society people in that neighborhood for several years.

"I would even betray my own sister for money," he declared, "and I have a large family to support. I am sorry to say that I find it necessary to earn my living in this way despite the fact that it leaves a bad taste in my mouth."

The letter to Mrs. Holstein demanded that she deliver \$300 to a "young woman victim," who would call her up on the telephone and arrange to receive the money. In case this should prove disagreeable to Mrs. Holstein, she was to mail it to "F. Parks, General Delivery, Chicago."

No "woman victim" has called up Mrs. Holstein, and the money was not mailed to Chicago. Instead the letter was turned over to the secret service officers.

Conrad Holstein, husband of the woman upon whom the demand for money was made, and Mrs. W. J. Smith, wife of the chauffeur to whom the letter was addressed, joined in the complaint to the authorities.

The accused man makes a total denial of the charge and accuses some one to have written this and other letters. He has an office on North Genesee street in Waukegan and has retained James G. Welch of Waukegan as his attorney.

Dr. Parks has resided in Waukegan for several years and has been engaged in practice during that time with varying success. He is said to be somewhat peculiar in his manner and of a religious turn of mind, having taught several classes of boys in Sunday schools of different denominations during his stay in Waukegan.

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

HAD MILLIONS, BUT NO HOME

As In John W. Gates' Case, It Would Seem That Modern Financiers Have Their Choice.

There is something sadly significant in the statement that the funeral of John W. Gates was held from a hotel.

The man who was willing to "bet a million" was borne to his grave from a New York hotel, and the world saw the last of the most extraordinary figure the realm of finance has produced in many decades.

Perhaps it may be accepted as a truism that the man who cares for money, and its speedy making, more than for anything else in the world, is the man who must go through the world homeless, as surely as Philip Nolan went through the world countryless.

The making of mammoth, swift fortunes is incompatible with the building of the home. To have money, easily won, means that the home has lost its charm—its very character. The hotel and the train and the foreign land each becomes an irresistible lure. To the gambler his parlor; to the home is only for those who have learned, through troubled toil, what the home means and is worth.

This law works, perhaps, as a means of equalizing things. For the big gambler not only destroys his own home, but the homes of a thousand poor. It is the gambler on a big scale who creates the hotel and the ghetto and the places where the poor must abide. When one class of men struggle for high stakes, there is not enough money to go around.

Mr. Gates had his merry companionships, his changing scenes, his feasts, his excitements. But did he not pay all too high a price for them, seeing that at the very end he was without a home?—St. Louis Times.

An Emperor at Home.

The Japan Advertiser publishes some interesting details respecting his majesty the emperor of Japan, obtained from the Nichi Nichi. It appears that the emperor leads a most regular life, and he is to be seen regularly in his studio at certain hours of the day, dressed in military uniform, for his majesty prefers this dress, stiff as it is, to any other when on duty. The emperor refuses also to use electric fans, considering that such luxuries are unnecessary; and when his chamberlain recommended that blocks of ice should be placed in his study, he replied that he did not wish for any such luxuries. As regards daily food, also, the emperor is extremely simple in his tastes, and frequently products from the horticultural gardens at Shinjuku, reared by her majesty herself, find their way to the royal table. Altogether his majesty is a model of simplicity, a considerate husband, and a loving father.

Leaves Funds for Poor.

The poor of Meriden and Middletown, Conn., are to be aided by trust funds established by the will of Walter Hubbard, who was a wealthy manufacturer. This was announced by the financial institution which will handle various trusts, the incomes of which are to be distributed annually. For the poor of Meriden a fund of \$50,000 will be established; for the poor of Middletown, \$25,000; Wesleyan university, \$40,000; Meriden City hospital, \$50,000; Curtis library, \$25,000, and Hubbard park, \$50,000. There are requests for churches and for the Young Men's Christian association. More than \$1,000,000 will go to relatives. Mr. Hubbard began his business career as a clerk in a Middletown store.

New One On Her.

There was recently presented to a newly-married young woman in Baltimore such a unique domestic proposition that she felt called upon to seek expert advice from another woman, whom she knew to possess considerable experience in the cooking line.

"Mrs. Jones," said the first-mentioned young woman, as she breathlessly entered the apartment of the latter, "I'm sorry to trouble you, but I must have your advice."

"What is the trouble, my dear?"

"Why, I've just had a 'phone message from Harry, saying that he is going out this afternoon to shoot clay pigeons. Now he's bound to bring a lot home, and I haven't the remotest idea how to cook them. Won't you please tell me?"—Eppincott's.

Works Both Ways.

"Takes us some time to train a girl," said the telephone manager.

"And then you lose a lot of girls through marriage."

"Yes; but things even up. A lot of girls get tired of their husbands and come back to us."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Stung!

Customer—Look here! You said that horse you sold me was fast.

Dealer—No, I didn't.

Customer—You said your man drove the horse to Dorking, 23 miles, and you went by train, and the horse got there before you did.

Dealer—Yes; but I didn't start till two days after.

Striking.

"How does my fiance strike you, father?"

"Usually for about \$10."

TAFT IN DEFENSE OF HIS VETOES

President Delivers a Lively Speech in Grand Rapids.

EXPLAINS HIS TARIFF STAND

Why He Wouldn't Approve Wool, Free List and Cotton Bills—Committed to Tariff Commission Plan.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 21.—Before an immense crowd of men and women from this city and the surrounding country, President Taft today defended his course in vetoing the wool, free list and cotton bills passed by congress at the extra session. His language was emphatic and his earnest manner showed that he sincerely wanted the people to know just where he stood in the matter of tariff revision.

The president's address in part was as follows:

"My Fellow Citizens: I am going to tell you, in as simple a way as I can, why I vetoed the three tariff bills which congress submitted to me for signature at the close of the extra session. I called the session to secure the enactment in law of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. This was done on July 22. Thereafter, the wool bill, the free list bill, and the cotton bill were presented to me for signature, and I returned them, without my approval, and explained my reasons for so doing in a special message on each bill.

"What I say here will be in large part a resume of those messages, with some additional suggestions that the less formal character of this address permits. I am not going to discuss the Payne bill, except to say that the controversy over its merits and demerits developed a very strong sentiment among Republicans, and, indeed, among many Democrats, that a bureau or commission or board of competent persons should be constituted to make investigation into the facts concerning the dutiable articles in the tariff, and to report them in such a way that congress and the public might be reliably advised of the probable effect of any proposed revision of the tariff in the future.

"At the extra session of 1909, congress had given me \$75,000 which I could spend for this purpose; at the regular session of the same congress, the Sixty-first, the appropriation was enlarged to \$250,000, to cover expenses down to July 1, 1911. Meantime, the movement for a permanent tariff commission or board to effect these general purposes acquired great momentum. Business associations of the country over united to form a special society for the promotion of such legislation, and the campaign for it was carried on with both houses of congress. I gave the project as strong support as possible, and made a number of public addresses in support of it, and sent a specific recommendation of the plan in a congressional message. The Republican conventions of 28 states adopted resolutions strongly advocating a statutory tariff commission, and deprecating any future revision until needed evidence had been gathered and impartial conclusions drawn as to the facts upon which such revision could be properly made.

Tariff Board Bill Killed.

"Of course with Republicans, in order to secure a proper revision on the basis to which they were committed, it was essential to know from an unbiased source the difference between the costs of foreign and home production, for this was the limit of protection which the moderate protectionists among them and the last party platform had set. They did not wish to injure the important industries of the country by taking away from them the measure of protection needed to enable them to live against foreign competition, but they did intend in the next revision not to give them more than this.

"Of course the Democrats recognized no such measure of protection as just, but many of them contended that such a commission was necessary to secure the facts upon which a proper tariff for revenue only could be framed. The result was that by Republican and Democratic votes, and among the Republicans the so-called progressive or insurgent Republicans were the most earnest in its support, a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five, to be appointed by the president, with power to summon witnesses and secure their evidence under oath, was passed by the house. No more than three members of the same political party could be appointed as members of the board. The investigations to be undertaken and the reports to be made were set out in the act and included as proper subject matter the comparative costs of home and foreign production. The board was to report to the president and to congress as either directed. The bill went to the senate and was there amended in a few unimportant particulars, one requiring confirmation of the appointment of the members by the senate and another modifying in some respect the investigational powers of the board. These changes necessitated a return of the bill to the house for its concurrence in the amendments. A large majority favored concurrence, but a small minority was able to beat the bill by all-

bustoring in the last hours of the session. In the uncertainty as to the passage of the bill, both houses had provided \$225,000 for me to continue the tariff board then existing if the bill for the other board failed of passage. In this appropriation bill the statutory tariff board, if established, was directed to investigate and report upon Schedule K on wool and woolsens by December 1, 1911. This direction was the result of an amendment offered by a Democratic senator.

Existing Board Strengthened.

"Upon the failure of the bill for a statutory board, and in an earnest effort to enable congress to act with accurate knowledge on Schedule K, and, indeed, on Schedule L—on cotton manufactures—I issued an order to the tariff board already appointed to continue the necessary investigations of these schedules and to report upon the same on December 1 next. In order to make as good a substitute for the statutory tariff board as I could, I added two competent Democrats to the board. The board consists of two professors of economics of the highest standing, one at Yale and one at the University of Virginia, a former assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs, the proprietor and editor of an agricultural and stock raising newspaper—an authority on these subjects—and a former Democratic congressman of great ability and experience, from Georgia. Except the former assistant secretary, who is a Republican, and the former congressman, it is hard to say that the members have any politics at all, certainly none which will prevent impartial investigation and judgment. They are to report on the comparative cost of foreign and domestic production after investigations made by experts in their employ. They have 80 persons under them working hard to complete the work marked out for them.

"I have gone over with care this history of the movement for a tariff board in order to show how fully committed I am to the proposition that we ought not to have any revision of a schedule of the tariff without accurate information as to the operation and effect of the proposed changes, and further to show that in this view I have had in the past the hearty support not only of the regular Republicans, but also, and even with more emphasis, those who call themselves Progressive Republicans.

"Second, I also wish to point out that all Republicans of whatever shade are committed to the maintenance of our protected industries to the point of retaining duties on imported articles which shall equal the differences in the cost of production at home and abroad.

"Third, except for the extra session called only to pass upon the reciprocity bill, the first time that the Sixty-second congress could consider and pass upon tariff schedules would be in December, and at that time its predecessor, by consent of both parties, had fixed as the proper time at which a full report as to the most objectionable schedule ought to be reported. With the money granted me by congress I had provided a board, non-partisan, and with the same personnel as the statutory board would have had, to make a report not only upon wool but also upon cotton.

For Political Purposes.

"Although many of the Democrats had assisted in the support of the statutory tariff board bill and had advocated such a means of securing accurate information in respect of the probable operation of the proposed revision, the house at once began to make a record for political purposes by passing three tariff bills, the wool bill, the free-list bill, and the cotton bill. They gave no public hearings of any kind on either of these bills and they presented no satisfactory information upon which the effect of any of them upon the industries involved could be judged. Their investigations may have been sufficient to satisfy the conscience of a tariff-revenue man who believes in any reduction, however great, of existing duties, but for one pledged as I am to maintain a tariff high enough to enable existing industries to live, the case is different.

"The wool bill proposed a revenue duty of 20 per cent upon raw wool instead of 11 cents a pound, a reduction of considerably more than 50 per cent of the present duty, and an average duty of 50 per cent on woolen cloth and manufactures. This was avowedly a tariff for revenue and was not drawn for the purpose of protecting the industries. It passed the house and went to the senate, where an insurgent Republican senator proposed a substitute in which the duty on wool of the first class was fixed at 40 per cent, and of a second class, or carpet wools, at 10 per cent, and the average percentage on the woolen manufactures was made 60 per cent ad valorem. It was claimed by its author to be a protection bill. It was never submitted to a committee, no evidence was ever taken in regard to it, and it was evolved from the independent investigation of a single senator. A majority of the insurgents and the Democrats in the senate compromised on a bill which made the tax on raw wool, first class, 35 per cent; second class, 10 per cent; and the average duty on woolens, 55 per cent. The bill, against the vote of nearly all of the regular Republicans and some insurgent Republicans, passed the senate and was sent to conference, where a bill was agreed upon in which the duty was 28 per cent on raw wool, and an average of 49 per cent on woolens. This bill had the effect of raising the duty on carpet wools, as fixed in the senate, 18 per cent, and as fixed in the house 10 per cent. Here was the first case

presented to me. There was nothing in the record in either the house or senate from which I could obtain any information as to the effect of this bill upon the wool and woolen industry of this country. I submit that the history of its making shows no principle whatever in the bill except a compromise between two opposing principles for the purpose of passing the bill, without any indication as to its effect on the industry to which it applies.

In Duty Bound to Veto It.

"In the absence of such adequate information, and with the prospect of securing it in three months, it became my bounden duty to withhold my approval of the bill. What was the necessity for such great haste in passing the bill at an extra session called for another purpose? The bill as it passed the house provided it should go into effect January 1, 1912. The bill as it passed the senate contained a similar provision. When the bill went into conference, I am informed that the suggestion was made that the date of January 1, 1912, for its taking effect would furnish a strong argument for delaying its passage until after December 1, when the tariff board could report. The date of taking effect was thereupon changed to October 15, 1911. Such a move was not taken with the free-list bill or the cotton bill, both of which were made to take effect January 1, 1912.

"Schedule K had been in force so long and its percentages were so high in many respects that I had not hesitated in times past to say that it ought to be reduced, and to explain how it came not to be reduced in the Payne bill as it ought to have been. But it is one thing to know that a schedule of this sort is too high, and it is a very different thing in such a complicated schedule to know upon what items the reductions should be made and how great the reductions ought to be. If the principle to which I am committed, and to which the party is committed, was to be observed as a policy at all, here was the occasion for following it. If I had allowed the wool bill to become a law, the progress made in public opinion toward a better method of revising the tariff would have been entirely lost and the policy cast to the winds.

Free List Bill Misleading.

"The free-list bill was called the 'farmers' free list,' for the purpose of giving an impression that it was passed to compensate the farmers for some sort of injury supposed to be done by the Canadian reciprocity treaty. This reason was finally repudiated by the leader of the Democracy on the floor of the house of representatives and is certainly not true. There was nothing in the Canadian reciprocity bill that required any compensation to the farmers, for in a very short period after actual operation it will appear that they, as well as everybody else, have been improved in condition by our larger trade with Canada. But the bill was framed and came to me in a form calculated to mislead as to its effect. In the first clause all agricultural implements were declared to be free, and a great many were named. These same implements were named in the Payne bill, and were made free in that bill from any country which permitted our agricultural implements to enter it without duty. This opened to England the market of the United States for agricultural implements. As a matter of fact, the price of agricultural implements in America is cheaper, as shown by a report of the bureau of trade relations of the state department, to the American farmers than to any farmers in the world. This first clause, therefore, of the free-list bill offers no boon to the farmers at all, although apparently drawn for the purpose of inducing them to think so.

"Another clause provided for the admission of barbed-wire fencing free, and then all wire and other material which could be used for fencing, and includes wire rods and wire rope. To let in barbed-wire fencing alone would be unimportant to producers, but the framing of the amending clause is such that if it were to go into law it would have a serious effect upon the metal schedule and would utterly destroy the principle which was followed in its framing and would make free of duty some of the most highly wrought articles under the metal schedule not used by farmers at all. Then there is a clause admitting fute and cotton bagging free, and materials from which made, which would allow common cotton cloth to come in free for any purpose, although under the cotton schedule even as proposed to be amended by this congress, cotton cloth is to pay a certain amount of duty. The bill also puts boots and shoes of all kinds on the free list. It did not put on the free list, except some kinds of leather, the materials which went into shoes. In other words, it put on the free list the finished product and continued the tax on raw materials. This would be such a burden on our manufacturers that its injustice must appeal to everyone.

"Finally, the free list has two clauses affecting meat and flour. As they went through their case they put meat on the free list and flour on the free list. In the senate, however, an amendment was put on limiting the operation of these two clauses to imports from those countries with which we have a reciprocal relation and which admit certain agricultural products of our free. This limitation made Canada the only country which would be affected by the provisions of the clause. Now, in our negotiations with Canada for reciprocity we attempted to secure free meat and free flour. Canada would not consent to this, because she feared the effect of our competition with her meat and flour. This showed that importations

of meat and flour from Canada without duty would not have any effect to lower the price in this country of either in normal times. But this free-list bill was giving to Canada something for nothing. This congress at the close of the act approving the Canadian reciprocity agreement directed me to continue negotiations and expand its terms, and yet in these provisions it proposed to deprive me of using the concessions of free meat and free flour to secure concessions from Canada. Thus the bill was so loosely drawn, it was drawn on such a wrong principle, and with so little information, and it purported to do so many things which it did not do, that I had no hesitation in vetoing it.

Cotton Bill 'Impossible.'

"Finally, the cotton bill came to me. This bill differed from the others in being a bill for which the Democrats alone, and not the insurgent Republicans, were responsible. It had passed the house on the report of the ways and means committee made without the taking of any evidence of persons interested in the manufacture or any one else; it had completely changed the method of classifying cottons, classifying them according to the threads in the yarn instead of by the threads of the piece and the specific duty upon the square yard, as in the present bill. This was a most important change, and it had been adopted after an informal communication in writing with the bureau of standards and after an adverse report by the treasury experts. The bill was adopted avowedly as a free trade bill by the house. It came to the senate and was passed in the form in which it passed the house, except that certain amendments were added.

"I had the bill examined by experts, especially with respect to the chemical schedule, and even in the very short time I had, I found the greatest confusion produced by the amendments. The bill was impossible, and of course I vetoed it. There was in the passage of the bill, in the amendments, and in the general treatment an indication that the support of the bill was based rather on a desire to make a political record in favor of lower duties than upon a serious proposal to change the law. At least this is the only explanation that can be offered of the careless, haphazard, and altogether unsatisfactory character of the three bills.

"I have gone into this matter at considerable detail in order that my position with respect to these bills and the general treatment of the tariff may be understood. I am in favor of the reduction of the tariff wherever it can be done and still give a living measure of protection to those industries of the country that need it. But I insist that we have reached now a point in the history of tariff making when every one ought to realize that the tariff should not be changed and business disturbed, except upon information which shall enable us to pass bills that will disturb it least."

KEEP BUSY AND BE HEALTHY

Law of Nature Is Activity—Go Forward and Live, Is the Wisest Kind of Advice.

An unused machine rusts. Go to bed for ten weeks, and the muscles of your legs will be too weak to support you. Unexercised muscles become flabby and atrophy.

A horse that is overfed and underworked is a prey to all kinds of horse diseases.

A pet poodle is seldom a happy looking dog. He gets little or no exercise, overeats and oversleeps and displays about as much animation as a jelly fish. Some day his mistress sends for the veterinarian. He looks grave, feels his pulse, looks at his tongue, and then says he can help Fido if his mistress will give him over to his (the veterinarian's) care for a week or two. The mistress wants to know if he is quite certain that he can take proper care of a thoroughbred like Fido. After reassuring her on this point, the veterinarian departs taking Fido with him.

At the animal hospital Fido is tied in a corner of the cellar, fed on a starvation diet of bread and water—principally water—and taken for a long walk every day. At the end of two weeks Fido is returned to his mistress as animated and healthy a specimen of doghood as one would wish to see.

All of which convinces us that the law of nature is activity. Neglect to use any physical organ and nature soon begins to withdraw life from that organ. Nature not only abhors a vacuum, but she abhors any unused organ or faculty.

Stand still and sulk and you die, go forward and you live. Loaf and stuff, and you can soon harvest a crop of disease. Nothing in the nature of blues and grump will pass by. A fuzzy tongue will be your daily companion. In short, there is no limit to the negatives of life which inactivity and lack of good healthy work will bring to you.—William E. Towne in Nautilus.

Work of Treasury Expert.

"My instructions were to count accurately the bills and look out for counterfeiters," said Mrs. Leonard, treasury expert at Washington. "The first counterfeit I discovered was a \$500 bill. It was almost perfect, having but two imperfections. Soon afterward I discovered a counterfeit \$1,000 bill through noticing that some of the letters in the word 'treasury' were plied. A second look showed several imperfections. Most counterfeiters fall down on the portraits, because there never were two artists that could get the same expression on the face of a subject nor an engraver who could make an exact duplicate of his own work."

BUY SHEEP AND LAMBS NOW

But Don't Be a Sheep.

A COMMON EXPERIENCE.

Don't Follow the Crowd.

In chasing the market for profit, the fellows who blindly follow the crowd are generally the ones who get left. The successful man buys when he has the least competition, at the lowest prices and with the greatest margin for profit, which usually brings his selling time during a period of comparative scarcity at market, and he therefore gets higher prices and most always makes a good profit in his dealings.

Here's a Chance for Gain.

The present very low market values of feeding sheep and lambs, being less than the cost of production, offers such an opportunity to those who are prepared to properly care for them.

Feeders Are Selling Cheap.

Well-bred, thin but thrifty lambs of the growing kind can now be bought on the Chicago market for \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 pounds; wethers of similar description, \$3.40 to \$3.75; yearling wethers, \$4.25 to \$4.50; yearling breeding ewes, \$4.00 to \$4.50, and good feeding ewes at \$2.50 to \$2.85. These prices are about \$1.75 lower than a year ago for feeder lambs, and the lowest since 1904. Feeder sheep prices also are unusually low.

Now Is the Time to Buy.

In view of the fact that prices of feeder sheep and lambs are now below the cost of production, and that present prices of lamb and mutton are out of line with all other meats and must therefore soon rise because of the increased consumption invited thereby, the conclusion is inevitable that now is the best time to buy feeder sheep and lambs for all those who are ready to prepare them for market during the early part of next year.

A leading sheep owner and dealer says: "Fat is made pretty cheap on the Fall feed that otherwise would be wasted, and the sheep and lamb feeding proposition from the standpoint of fertility is worthy of most careful consideration."

Red Cross Christmas Seals.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis will this year for the first time be national agent for the American Red Cross in handling the sale of Red Cross seals. A new national office has been opened in Washington, and an initial order has been placed for 50,000,000 seals, although it is expected that double that number will be sold. The charge to local agents for the seals will be 12 1/2 per cent of the gross proceeds, the national agent furnishing the seals and advertising material, and taking back all unsold seals at the end of the season. Postmaster General Hitchcock has approved of the design of the seal. Owing to the fact that many people last year used Red Cross seals for postage, the post office department has given orders that letters or packages bearing seals on the face will not be carried through the mails.

Secretive Family Bible.

Tommy was a venturesome lad, but nobody had ever credited him with sufficient courage to shake his head in contradiction when the Sunday school visitor, who wished to show off his knowledge of Biblical history asserted that Sarah, Abraham's wife, was the only woman whose age was recorded in the Bible. Seeing the disapproving motion of the little head in the front row the visitor reiterated: "Sarah was the only woman whose age is recorded in the Bible." Then, Tommy spoke right up: "There are three more that I know of," said he. "Who?" asked the astonished visitor. "Mother, grandmother and Aunt Lucy," said Tommy.

Suspicious Smoothness.

"Your motor boat is running very smoothly now."

"Yes, I think something's broken?"

FOOD AGAIN

A Mighty Important Subject to Every One.

A Boston lady talks entertainingly of food and the changes that can be made in health by some knowledge on that line. She says:

"An injury to my spine in early womanhood left me subject to severe sick headaches which would last three or four days at a time, and a violent course of drugging brought on constipation with all the ills that follow."

"My appetite was always light and uncertain and many kinds of food distressed me."

"I began to eat Grape-Nuts food two or three years ago, because I liked the taste of it, and I kept on because I soon found it was doing me good."

"I eat it regularly at breakfast, frequently at luncheon, and again before going to bed—and have no trouble in 'sleeping on it.' It has relieved my constipation, my headaches have practically ceased, and I am in better physical condition at the age of 35 than I was at 40."

"I give Grape-Nuts credit for restoring my health, if not saving my life, and you can make no claim for it too strong for me to endorse." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter?—new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

TAFT TELLS AIMS OF TARIFF BOARD

Its Investigations Are Necessary and Its Findings Fair.

EXISTING BODY IS PRAISED

President, Speaking in St. Louis, Describes Its Work as That of Analyzers Rather Than of Experts.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24.—President Taft appeared last night before an audience large enough to fill the Coliseum to overflowing and sympathetic enough to give the chief executive frequent and hearty applause. His subject was "The Tariff Board" and he undertook to set forth the necessity of such a body to advise the executive and congress as to the facts in reference to the present operation of an existing tariff and the future operation of a proposed tariff. The inadequacy of such information in the past, he said, had roused the business men of the country and had given rise to the demand for a permanent tariff commission or board.

Mr. Taft reviewed briefly the failure of legislation in this direction and the passage and veto of the wool, free list and cotton bills, and explained his action in the latter cases. He continued:

Analysts Rather Than Experts.

"The tariff board has been referred to sometimes as a board of experts on the tariff. This is hardly a correct description. It would be impossible to secure a board all the members of which had expert knowledge upon all the subjects of the tariff, for the 14 or 15 schedules are very broad in their scope and include much of what is manufactured or produced in the world. Indeed, it is by no means clear that it would be of advantage to have in the board itself men who are experts upon the making and sale of particular articles mentioned in the tariff. It is far better to have in the board men who are in the habit of making investigations, who are in the habit of calculating costs, who are in the habit of digesting and analyzing great collections of evidence and reducing them to intelligible conclusions which may be stated for the benefit of those who intend to use them. That is the profession of trained economists, and therefore I put at the head of this board Prof. Henry C. Emery, upon the recommendation of the presidents of a number of universities who were consulted. Mr. Alvin Sanders was the editor of the *Breder's Gazette*, a man of the highest standing, who had devoted his life to the study of the agricultural interests of this country, while Mr. Reynolds had been four years an assistant secretary of the treasury under Mr. Roosevelt, in charge of customs and had become very familiar with the operation of the existing tariff and its construction. To these three I added Professor Page of the University of California, and then of the University of Virginia, a well-known economist, with the same general standing as that of Professor Emery; and Mr. W. M. Howard, a former Democratic congressman from Georgia and admitted by one of the ablest and fairest members of the half dozen congresses in which he served. The make-up of the board insures nonpartisan action. The truth is that with the exception of Mr. Howard and of Mr. Reynolds, the board may be said to have no political affiliations at all.

"The board is a board of the highest intelligence and ability, and well qualified by their previous experience to act as investigators, analysts of evidence, and judges of issues of fact. They are under instructions to draw their conclusions without respect to their effect, and I venture to say that there is no board in the country less likely to be influenced by political or other improper considerations than the tariff board as it is now constituted. Even the attacks made upon it, prompted by the heat of political controversy and impatience at my voice, cannot turn it from a judicial attitude toward all questions that it is now considering.

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Example of the Board's Work.

"The members of this board were called upon to make a report upon the comparative cost of the manufacture of print paper in Canada and in this country. They first made a preliminary report, and then they made a final report, and I venture to say that never before has a report so complete, so comprehensive, and so satisfactory as to the comparative cost of any product in two countries been made as this upon the pulp and newsprint paper. The data on pulp and paper included in the report were secured from 53 ground-wood mills, 25 sulphite mills, and 38 newsprint mills, making a total of 116 mills, and representing 940,478 tons of newsprint paper, or 80 per cent. of the newsprint paper production of the United States. The data for Canada were taken from 13 ground-wood mills, 5 sulphite mills and 7 newsprint paper mills. Reports were secured covering 78.2 per cent. of the newsprint paper, 60.2 per cent. of the ground-wood, and 65.7 per cent. of the sulphite-pulp capacity in Canada. All of these figures, including those from Canada, were secured directly by representatives of the board from the books of the different companies. They prepared exact schedules, including all essential items of equipment, cost and wages, and for each of the companies included in the tables they have the original schedules covering all items in detail.

"A study of this report will satisfy any candid, impartial observer of the completeness with which it is possible to secure information without the inquisitorial examination under oath, and the greater accuracy that may be had in a quiet, friendly examination of the books than by a necessarily antagonistic cross-examination of the proprietor of the business when on the stand. The report vindicates the judgment of the European authorities, whom Professor Emery consulted, that the use of formal cross-examinations to secure facts in regard to the cost of the manufactured articles is not the best course for getting at the facts.

"Other Work Not Duplicated. "It said that other bureaus or agencies of the government longer established and of better organization have made, or are making, all the investigations of this kind necessary. The maker of such an objection fails to appreciate the marked difference between the work of the board and most other agencies of the government. The work of the tariff board is not primarily statistical. Other agencies of the government, especially in the department of agriculture and the department of commerce and labor, carry on statistical investigations of much importance, much of which has to be used by the tariff board, and in all cases the tariff board endeavors to avoid any duplication of work of this kind. But such statistical work as to production, imports and exports, number of people employed, earnings per week, etc., are a very small part of the investigation necessary for a consideration of tariff problems. No agency of the government has ever done even statistical work primarily with a view to considering the effects of tariff rates on producers and consumers. For instance, there is much printed material on the subject of wages in different lines of industry, but practically none of this is of much value for a discussion of tariff questions, since wages per day or per week signify little as to the actual labor cost per unit of article. The investigation now being made by the tariff board into the textile industries will develop a knowledge regarding wages in relation to the amount of output, efficiency of laborers and machines in this and leading foreign countries of a character never made public before and based on the actual wages paid and output secured of the thousands of laborers and thousands of machines, as shown by the pay rolls of the companies checked up by the earnings of individual men.

"The bureau of corporations has in some cases made very careful examination into costs of production. These investigations, however, were not undertaken primarily with reference to their bearing on tariff legislation. So far as they cover the ground necessary for such purpose, there will be no need of this work being duplicated by the tariff board. This is especially true of the metal schedule. It is only necessary to supplement this material by such other information as may be vital to a consideration of the tariff proper.

"The best way to understand the peculiar character of the investigations of the tariff board is to compare their published report on pulp and newsprint paper either with the statistical work of other government agencies regarding this industry or with the hearings before the ways and means committee. It is shown that this investigation does not in any way duplicate the statistical work of the other departments, but that its scope is quite different, and yet the investigation develops data essential to an understanding of industries from a point of view of the tariff.

As to Cost of Production.

After comparing the board's method of investigation to that of the ways and means committee, to the detriment of the latter, Mr. Taft said:

"It is objected that with reference to the cost of production there can be no scientific conclusion. It is by this meant that there will be found to be no exact mathematical measure of the difference in the cost of production of goods in one country and of goods in another. It is true. Conditions vary in different states, in different provinces, and in different countries. They differ between different manufacturers, and the difference in the cost of production between two countries is therefore a difference that can not be stated with definiteness. It must be a variable amount, and must be so stated; but when thus stated with variations it may, nevertheless, be accurate and just, and ought to be, so that the tariff can be adjusted to the facts as they are rather than to the facts as interested parties would state them. The report of the board on the paper and pulp industry was illuminating. It gave the average cost of production, with all the elements; showed how it differed between the mills in the same country and between the mills of the two countries, and demonstrated that on the whole the real average difference in the cost of production was measured by the difference in the cost of the raw material, the pulp wood, in the two countries. It is such conclusions which, with the means of securing them, the American people have the right themselves to have, and to insist that their representatives in congress shall have, before making radical changes in existing legislation.

"I do not contend that the tariff can be taken out of politics, in the sense that it will never be made the subject of political discussion. Men differ radically as to the economical wisdom of a protective tariff, or a tariff for

revenue only, and that must always be the subject of political discussion. But there is a means of taking the ascertaining of facts away from a tribunal like that of the ways and means committee, which is necessarily hurried in its inquiries and necessarily lacking in thoroughness and the temper necessary to reach the most impartial conclusions. It is possible to transfer those investigations heretofore made by the ways and means and finance committees to a tribunal which will make a thorough and impartial inquiry. I do not mean to say that the tariff board which I have appointed is constituted by the best method possible. I do not think it is. I think it would be better to have it appointed by the president, with the confirmation of the senate, and to make it independent of the president and of congress so far as that may be possible under our system. I do say that the present board is as independent as any board can be, but I admit that its method of appointment is such that conditions might arise having a tendency to rob it of its impartial character. Therefore, I ventured, with all the energy of which I was capable, the establishment of a permanent tariff commission, and I shall urge upon the congress, as long as it is my function to do so, the establishment by law of such a commission.

Tribute to Present Board. "But, meantime, congress has enabled me to organize the present commission. They have shown by the work already done how thorough their future work will be, and they have demonstrated by what they have done that the material which they will place before the congress and the executive in December with reference to Schedules K and L—that is, on woollens and cottons—will be of a more valuable character and one from which more valuable conclusions can be drawn than any report of the kind ever submitted to any legislative body.

"I can not more fittingly close these remarks than by quoting the conclusion of an impartial and competent committee of the Tariff Commission association after a full and personal investigation of the work of the tariff board, as follows:

"In conclusion our committee finds that the tariff board is composed of able, impartial, and earnest men, who are devoting their energies unreservedly to the work before them; that the staff has been carefully selected for the work in view, is efficiently organized and directed, and includes a technical expert; that the number of exceptionally competent work of the board, vast and intricate in detail, is already highly organized, well systematized, and running smoothly; and that congress and the people can now await the completion of that work with entire confidence that it is progressing as rapidly as consistent with proper thoroughness and that it will amply justify all the time and expense it entails. We believe that the value of the work when completed will be so great and so evident as to leave remaining no shadow of doubt as to the expediency of maintaining it as a permanent function of the government for the benefit of the people."

Why We Have Fires.

Here are some reasons why we lose yearly something like \$5,000,000 and 10,000 lives by fire.

Carelessness in factories, which in most cases mean dirt and rubbish and oily waste.

Carelessness in the use of matches. Do you stop to watch where a lighted match falls after you have lighted your cigar?

Bad electrical wiring.

Careless housekeeping.

Dark and dirty hallways. People at night scratch matches to find their way about, throw the match in a corner in a pile of rubbish, and a few hours later there is a call for the firemen.

Dark basements. Tenants go down after coal or wood with a candle or with matches. A startling number of bad fires occur this way.

Oil stoves.

Old-fashioned oil lamps.

No Followers Wanted.

A well-known bachelor bishop, at one time was very much admired, courted and envied by a maiden lady of great wealth. To her, numerous communications, full of admiration and modest suggestions, she received no encouragement from the Episcopal dignitary.

Recalling to mind her advanced age, she grew desperate and offered in addition to heart and hand, all her wealth. In reply she received the following:

"Madam: Your wealth give to the needy, your heart to the Lord, and your hand to the man who asks for it."

The bishop had no more trouble with the lady after that.

A Modern Tendency.

"People are becoming more practical every day."

"For instance?"

"In olden times people amused themselves with such abstract problems as 'What is love?' or 'What is the best way to convert a Chinaman?'"

"Yes?"

"But nowadays we are asking, 'What is whiskey?' 'What is beer?' and 'How long can a person live on benzene or soda?'"

No doubt About It.

Teacher (to new pupil)—Why did Hannibal cross the Alps, my little man?

My Little Man—For the same reason as the 'en crossed the road. Yer don't catch me with no puzzles.—Sydney Bulletin.

BUTTER SCORING CONTESTS TO AID IN IMPROVING QUALITY OF PRODUCT



Butter Scoring.

By N. W. HEPBURN.

University of Illinois. In December, 1910, a scoring exhibition was inaugurated for the purpose of assisting the butter makers in improving the quality of Illinois butter.

The plan of the contest is on a set date each month to have each creamery operator in the state caring to exhibit ship a 10, 20 or 30 pound tub of butter from his regular make to the department of dairy husbandry, University of Illinois, where it is scored and criticized by three judges, working independently following which a chemical analysis is made of each tub.

After each scoring, complete records containing analysis, score and a letter of criticism are sent to the butter maker. As a guide in giving suggestions, the butter maker furnishes the information given on a blank containing 36 questions.

Up to the present time from 15 to 50 butter makers have availed themselves of the opportunity monthly, with the result that several of those who have consistently followed the scoring are uniformly making a better

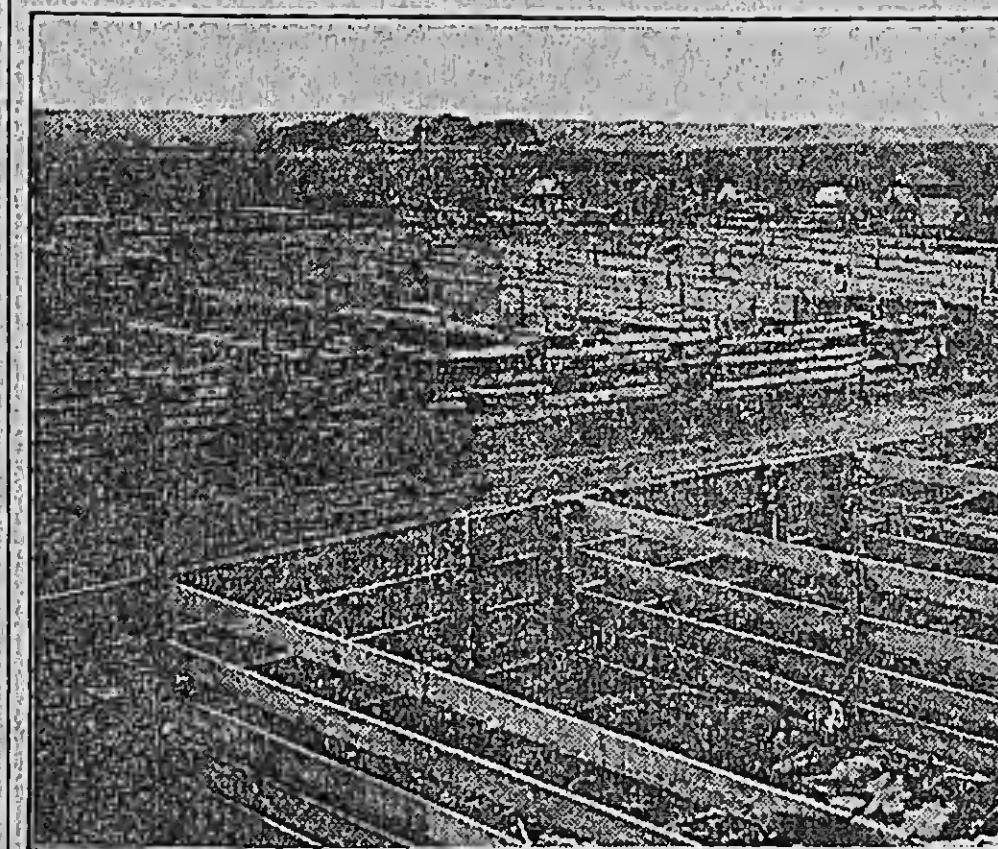
grade of butter than at the beginning of the contest. While in many cases average scores by months would not show this to be true, examination of the various score cards shows that those mechanical defects quite common at the beginning of the contest have in many cases been lessened and in others entirely overcome.

Since all but two or three of the regular exhibitors have been making butter from hand separator cream, the results of their efforts to improve flavor and quality have been slow and laborious and the most common criticism by the judges has been "over-ripe," "stale" or "rancid" flavor.

The following figures are an average of the scores and analyses of butter by months:

	Aver- age	Aver- age	Aver- age	Aver- age
	Water	Salt	Score	Score
December	13.54	3.18	2.31	83.32
January	12.88	3.06	2.65	90.90
February	13.27	3.35	2.14	90.00
March	13.32	3.16	2.67	90.00
April	13.33	3.19	2.32	90.00
May	13.75	3.16	2.22	90.00
June	13.79	3.16	2.31	90.50
July	13.80	3.33	2.12	90.20
August	13.83	3.53	1.93	92.00

ANCESTORS AND EXERCISE FOR THE PIG



Feeding Pens With Exercise Space.

By WILLIAM DIETERICH, University of Illinois.

In regard to exercise, it has been clearly shown that this is an important consideration. All pigs need exercise, and the young and growing pigs especially need to have this point carefully looked after. While a pig that has been properly born will do well for some months, or during a growing and fattening period, as, for instance, a hog being finished for market, with little or no exercise, it does not necessarily mean that a pig that is being fed for breeding purposes will not be injured by this practice. It is quite evident that if good breeding animals are to be developed they need plenty of exercise, as well as due consideration in other points that have already been mentioned.

The last point to be considered is the influence exerted on the offspring by the ancestors. While this has not as yet been very thoroughly developed, it seems to be indicated quite clearly that under an improper environment and under the influence of an improper system of feeding, a breeding herd of swine will gradually and quite rapidly run down, so that in a few generations the breeding herd will be greatly impaired from the standpoint of profitable pork production. This

being true, it is also evident that it is possible to improve the herd gradually, so that greater and more economical production of pork is possible.

Food Value of Clover Hay. The cost of commercial feed stuffs has been constantly rising since 1890. While today this rise has apparently stopped, yet no one who understands the great and constant demand for this material believes it will ever be materially lower, says the Agriculturist. These feed stuffs are rich in protein—the flesh and tissue forming nutrient—and must be used to balance the home-grown fodders, which are in the main starchy and fibrous. All grasses and grains, as grown for forage, are more or less starchy, but early cut, at about the period of the first blossoms, they contain relatively more protein. Early cutting of hay is, therefore, the first requisite in producing home-grown protein. Legumes are all of them, rich in protein. Rotations must be so arranged and fertilizers so constituted as to further the growth of red clover in the mowings and also clover as opposed to timothy and red top. A ton of clover hay compared with timothy has digestible protein in excess equal to that contained in 450 pounds of wheat bran.

SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but It Paid

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was no good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."

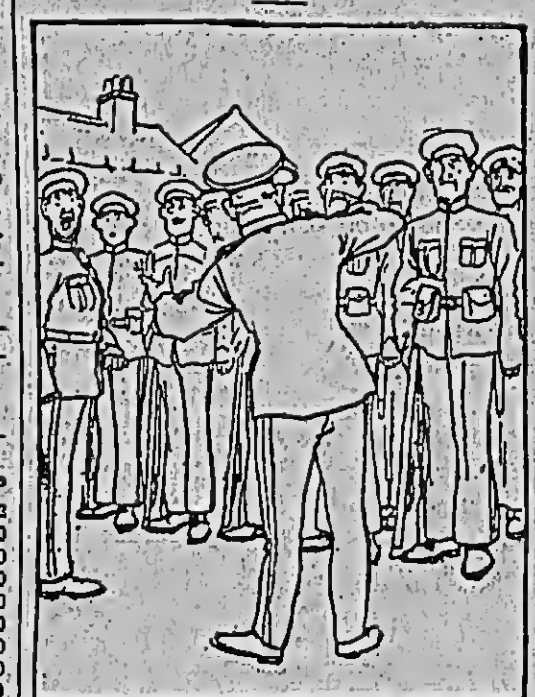
"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANETZKI, 2003 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit.

Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing peculiarities to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

THE DECEIVER.



Sergeant—All! Take Murphy's name for talkin' in the ranks.

Corporal—Wy, sergeant, 'o weren't talkin'.

Sergeant—Wasn't 'e? Well, cross it hout and put 'im in the guard room for deceylin' me.—The Tattler.

Only a Moose.

"The modern woman isn't a bluff," asserted Mrs. Gobbolink, looking up from her newspaper. "This suffrage movement has more in it than mere ideas. The new woman is brave and fearless. Here is a story of a woman up in Canada who killed a mouse. It seems that she—"

"Impossible!" interjected Mr. Gobbolink. "There must be some mistake—read it again."

Mrs. Gobbolink scatched out the paragraph and then blushed vividly. "How stupid of me," she stammered. "I did make a mistake. It wasn't a mouse she killed—nothing but a moose."

Some men never reach the top because the elevator isn't running.

Easy Breakfast!

A bowl of crisp

Post Toasties

and cream—the thing's done!

Appetizing

Nourishing

Convenient

Ready to serve right out of the package.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, Editor and Prop.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
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Telephone Antioch 384

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1911

Little often slips up on its banana peel.

Immigration is just one dam after another.

There is no such thing as luck to the knifer.

Don't scatter when you have a kind word to say.

There are many kinds of bad meat, but only one wurst.

The dick-rag girl bears the rag-time girl for all around service.

Good intentions do not make the road of the transgressor much easier.

Many people get their clothes soiled digging for the root of all evil.

Do your own work and you will always have a good man on the job.

A man in Jersey City sang himself to death. Poor fellow he died fast.

The Titanic tragedy was the real originator of the good and movement.

Man should do proposing—it may be about his last chance to do the talking.

Education is all right if it doesn't put the possessor to learn something.

It is hard sometimes to tell the fiction page from the comic supplement.

Some of our congressmen try to make the plum tree kind of family tree.

Most of the mother-in-law stories must have originated with the Mormons.

The world always looks rosy to the man who is only spending half his salary.

When you apply for a job as a dining girl, be sure to put your best foot foremost.

To kiss your sweetheart's hand is out of place, to say the least, in these enlightened days.

Women can't be such awful gossipers or their husbands wouldn't bear such good reputations.

A woman who raises a family of fifteen ought to go to heaven—she hasn't time to sin.

Believe the best you can of your fellow man if they help you to rise your opinion of yourself.

A St. Paul preacher got an auto for a birthday present. He'll be able to send backlairs to hades quicker than ever.

Sometimes a woman will marry a man just to prove that she was right when she said she couldn't be happy without him.

Is persistence brings success, the hen with an idea that she wants to set, is a worthy example to emulate.

Every man should take a vacation every year. Have you taken yours yet this year? Neither have we.

The man with a round symmetrical face is usually a fellow who gets around three squares a day.

It's peculiar how much easier a dimpled dunsel of about 13 or 20 summers—and no winters—gets a seat on a street car than does her older spinster sister.

If we can't get enough producers to eat down the east of living, why not try collecting a few consumers?

We sometimes hesitate to "express" ourselves on a certain all important subject for fear the charges will be too high.

The girl who hasn't the rough spots smoothed over is usually too busy to spend much time mixing with the crowds on the bathing beaches.

It was a sad mistake on the part of the Creator that some people weren't born in time to help him formulate a plan for running the earth—then they wouldn't be around to bother us.

Circle Eleven.

"Patience," said Uncle Eben. "In de quality dat we each wishes ether feller had more of so's we wouldn't have to me so much."

Corn Protest Too Much.

"Ca man dat talks about himself an' how honest he is," said Uncle Eben, "allus sounds like he was running kind o' short o' references."

NEW RUBBERS

All new goods of this season's good live rubber
Men's sporting and hip boots \$6.00
for
Men's duck foot, knee boots \$4.25
for
Boy's first grade gum boots \$2.75
for

And a complete line of youth's, children's misses' and women's boots. Men's, women's and children's rubbers in all styles and weights.

But just one quality

THE BEST

We Don't Carry Goods Over

ANTIOCH CASH SHOE STORE

GOOD SHOES

Preserving Compound

Now is the season for canning vegetables, to insure preservation use. MRS. PRICE'S Canning Compound may be used in canning all kinds of fruit. It is especially valuable, also in making catsup, sweet pickles or anything liable to ferment. Saves money, time, labor, worry and insures the best results.

B. J. HOOPER, Druggist

Telephone Connections

Lake Villa, Ill.



Write for Designs and Prices

J. H. MILLER

Manufacturer of

Marble and Granite Monuments

Foreign and American
Granite a Specialty
All Work Guaranteed

We Carry a Full Line of Finished Work

J. H. MILLER

Antioch, Ill.

SALE OF FALL SUITS AND COATS



It may seem a little early in the season for such a remarkable suit and coat sale, but we told you some days back that you could look for the unusual in this department. We purchased these garments for the express purpose of giving them to you at a liberal price saving, and here they are; all beautifully tailored garments of handsome durable materials, made in the most popular fashions.

The Suits

Made of all wool serge of
Spirited quality, black and
navy, coat 28 inches long,
plain tailored and lined with
gold satin; shirt has small
black and fruit
sale price \$10.00

\$10

The Coats

They are beauties in appearance and worth at less 3 more than this price; 54 in. in length, made of all wool serge in black and navy, also novelties, satin lined, price \$10.00

Smart Serge Dress at a Noteworthy Price

One of the prettiest styles that we've seen this fall, made of an excellent quality of all wool serge in black and colors with combination trimmings, high waist effect, with silk girdle, large silk collar, remarkable bargain

7.48

House
Dresses
98c

Made with ample fullness, heavy quality percale in pleasing patterns high collar and long sleeves, special offer 98c

The
Globe
DEPARTMENT STORE

Children's
Dresses
98c

Smart fall styles that will please the little lady, well made of attractive ginghams and percales, ages 5 to 14 at 98c

THE MOST MODERN
ECONOMICAL

Heathful and Serviceable
Light is Secured

When Your House
is Equipped for
Electric Service

Also a tireless servant
that assumes all the heavy
labor.

Let our representative explain how easily and cheaply any house is wired for Electric Service by our plan of doing the work at cost, payable in 24 monthly installments, no interest.

North Shore Electric
Company

BATTERSHALL'S
Special Corn Harvest Bargain
Sale

GROCERIES		Chimney Pipe complete.....13	Misses box claf or vic 12 to 21.25
9 lbs of Balled Onions.....\$0.25	10 qt Galvanized Iron Pails.....12	Double Fold Percale all colors, pt	Little women's 3 to 6.....1.50
Kellogg's Corn Flakes......07	PATENT MEDICINES	Extra Heavy Quilted Tunnels	
7 bars American Family Soap.....25	Fletcher's Cauterine.....25	200 Sutures......08	DRY GOODS
7 bars Swifts White Laundry soap.....25	10 oz Bottle Peroxide.....19	6 Spools Thread......08	Double Fold Percale all colors, pt
6 bars Burr's Mechanics soap.....25	Syrup of Figs......43	6 Spools Thread......08	Extra Heavy Quilted Tunnels
7 bars Fairy Soap......25	Ward's Liniment......43	6 Spools Thread......08	200 Sutures......08
12 bars Calumet Family soap.....25	Mennen's Talcum Powder.....35	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
Salt Pork lb......10	Calumet Talcum Powder.....19	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
Armour's Pure Lard lb.....12	Lydia Pinkham's Compound.....25	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
Armour's Compound lard lb.....10	Alcock's Purus Plaster.....15	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
5 gal Kerosene Oil......35	100 Band's Sarsaparila.....65	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
5 gal Gasoline......60	SHOES	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
Best Pure Pepper, Black lb.....20	We have added the Celebrated	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
Glus Water Tumblers doz.....20	"Walton Shoe" for boys and girls	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
Large Size Cold Blast Lantern.....65	to our line little girls sizes 5 1/2 to	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
Hand Bedroom Lamp No 1	13 1/2.....\$1.15	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08
	Boys 2 1/2 to 7.....1.50	6 Spools Thread......08	6 Spools Thread......08

F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise

Grayslake, Illinois

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the
Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., Sept. 25—Butter firm at 26c. Output for the week 739,300 lbs.

Mrs. Geo. Kuhnspert spent Friday in Chicago.

Mrs. L. Hughes is visiting her sister at Norwood Park.

For Rent—House on Johnson street. Inquire of Sam Reis.

Charles Darby visited relatives at Grayslake Saturday.

Miss Ella Ames visited relatives in Chicago over Sunday.

Wm. Gray left Monday for Chetek, Wis., to visit relatives.

Mrs. Andrew Lynch spent the last of last week visiting in Chicago.

For Sale—Two Mares and two colts. Inquire of C. Calugi, Antioch. 2w.

Miss Lillian Fairman is entertaining company from Chicago this week.

Mrs. Jos. Willie and children visited relatives at Winnetka over Sunday.

The Misses Emma and Olive Young were Waukegan visitors Saturday.

For Sale—A pair of farm mares, coming 5 and 6. Call on A. E. Edgar.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holmes at Chicago on Saturday, Sept. 23, a son.

Chas. Beuthling left on Wednesday for his future home at New Auburn, Wis.

Mrs. Johnson and daughter Marie visited relatives at Spring Grove over Sunday.

Mrs. R. C. Higgins of Libertyville, visited a few days last week with Mrs. Ziegler.

Mrs. Frank Palmer and daughter visited relatives in Chicago the first of the week.

Mrs. John Zingrave has returned to Chicago after spending the summer at Loon Lake.

Mrs. Walter Christofferson and sister Harlie Davis visited relatives at Trevor Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor of Chicago visited at the latter's home here over Sunday.

For Sale—Two teams of good road or work horses. Inquire of Ned Bates, Route 1, Antioch.

Wm. Harrower and family entertained the former's mother of Waukegan the first of the week.

Sam Ries has sold his house and lot on North Main street to Wm. Hancock. Consideration \$900.

Weather permitting I will be in Antioch, Sunday, Oct. 1st, at the home of H. J. Barber. C. H. Barber, Oph. D.

Sam Binkley of West Frankfort, Ill., was calling on his many friends in Antioch and vicinity the latter part of last week.

Police Magistrate Walter Taylor of Waukegan left on Saturday for Watertown, N. Y., as a witness in the celebrated Paddock case.

W. H. Tiffany, Wm. Riley and A. B. Johnson left on Wednesday for a couple of weeks' stay at the former's cottage at Lake Chetek, Wis.

There will be services in German at the Christian church next Sunday, conducted by Rev. J. J. Wilmet. Services at 2:30 p. m., Sunday school after service.

The next regular meeting of the Ladies Aid society will be held in the church basement next Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 4. Everybody cordially invited. Nellie Ziegler, secretary.

Beginning with the first of October 1911, I will hereafter conduct my business on a cash basis only. Please bear this in mind and do not ask me for credit. Miss Addie Schaffer. 3w2

See Alden, Bidinger & Co. for anything in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us. tf.

Value of Contentment. A contented mind is the greatest blessing a man can enjoy in this world, and if, in the present life, his happiness arises from conquering his desires, it will arise in the next from the gratification of them.

Advantage of Advancing Years. One of the advantages of becoming old is that one becomes indifferent to hatred, insult, and calumny, while one's capacity for friendship and good will are increased.—Blismarek.

Hasty Pride. This is how a little girl reported the text of the sermon: "Pride goeth before destruction, but a haughty spirit waits till fall."—Judge.

No Exception. Nothing, humanly speaking, is perfect, not even the frigate which the fashions make some women look.—Puok.

Mildred A. Blunt visited with friends in Chicago over Sunday.

John Hodge is calling on Antioch friends a few days this week.

A horse belonging to Chas. Wilton was killed by lightning Saturday night.

Mrs. Alvin Vickers and children of Chetek, Wis., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Thayer.

Wm. G. Kelly who has been at Grass Lake for the past year returned to Chicago the fore part of the week.

The Rock River conference is now in full swing at Joliet. Rev. A. O. Stixrud is spending the week there.

Miss Minnie Lux will take charge of the Bean Hill school until Miss Pauline Smart is again able to resume her duties as teacher.

Beginning this (Thursday) afternoon A. Roth of Lake Villa will hold an auction sale each afternoon until his entire stock of merchandise is disposed of. Geo. Vogel is the auctioneer.

Lightning struck the residence of Chas. Kelly, north of town, between two and three o'clock Sunday morning. The bolt struck the southwest corner of the upright, splintering that part of the roof and tearing the siding into bits throwing some of the boards a distance of a hundred feet from the building. It then passed through the dining room into the parlor and out of the front door. The telephone was damaged beyond repair and had to be replaced by a new one. The place where the bolt struck was quite badly scorched and it was only a miracle that no fire resulted.

Wealth and Wisdom. A man who is worth more than \$1,000,000 can get any commonplace remark accepted as an epigram.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Keystone of Success. The longer I live, the more I am certain that the great difference between men, between the feeble and the powerful, the great and the insignificant, is energy, invincible determination—a purpose once fixed, and then death or victory!—Fowell Buxton.

Value of Words. Words are wise men's counters—they do not reckon by them; but they are the money of fools.—Thomas Hobbes.

Daily Thought. For the best and sweetest is not a matter of circumstances; it is not even success and love. It is being in tune.—Anna Fuller.

She'd Keep It Dark. Gerald—If I were to kiss you would you tell your mother? Geraldine—I'm no bureau of publicity.

Adjunction Notice. Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, executor, of the last will and testament of G. Frank Hucker, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, 1911, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

FRED E. HUCKER, Executor
Waukegan, Illinois, September 25, 1911. 4w2

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS
FURNISHED BY
Loko County Title and Trust Co.

Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING
WAUKEGAN - ILLINOIS
LOUIS J. GUNNEE Secretary.

Julia Thompson and hus to Wilbur G Voliva lot 23, blk 48, Zion City, sec 21 w d. \$ 1500 00

Willis A Gardiner and w f to John A Turner lots 9, 14, E 1/2 13 and pt 8 all in blk 7, in Grayslake q c d. 1 00

John A Turner (bach) to Willis A Gardiner lot 9, and pt 8, blk 7, Grayslake q c d. 1 00

John Turner (bach) to Mary Gardiner lot 14 and E 1/2 lot 13, blk 7, Grayslake q c d. 1 00

Thomas Taylor to Claire C Edwards 165 acres in sec 27, Newport twp q c d. 1 00

Claire Edwards and w f to J B Foley 3 2-11 acres in s e q c sec 27, Newport twp w d. 750 00

J B Foley (unmd) to Catholic Bishop of Chicago 3 2-11 aca s e q c sec 27, Newport twp w d. 750 00

Ernest Beck to Clara Thompson lot 4, blk 3, Shady Nook aub in sec 14, W Antioch w d. 1000 00

Mary M Shaw and hus to W B Walrath 5 lots Shaws sub on Fox Lake q c d. 1 00

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

NOTICE.

A fine tailored suit made to order from your own selection of material for fifteen dollars. Cheaper than you can buy ready-made. Suits, Coat and Skirt of all kinds and prices. Samples of all kinds of goods by the yard. Call and see whether you buy or not.
Mrs. A. G. Watson.

WANTED

At once. Men to represent us, either locally or traveling. Now is the time to start. Money in the work for the right men. Apply at once and secure territory. Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell at Public at Lake Villa, on

Thursday, September 28 and continuing every afternoon until the stock is sold. Sale begins at 1:30 o'clock sharp.

The stock consists of Groceries, Dry Goods, Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes, Ladies' and Mens' Rubbers and Over-shoes, Hats and Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Hardware and Glassware, Store Fixtures, Consisting of 2 Counter show cases each 8 feet long, National cash register, new, Computing scale, Cigar case, Coffee Mill, Combination desk, Pitner System lamps. Also a lot of new furniture consisting of Beds, Dressers, Chairs, Dining table, Wash stand, Rockers and a number of small items.

A. ROTH, Prop.
George Vogel, Auctioneer.

NOTICE FOR BIDS.

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, Sept. 13, a special meeting of the Village Board was called for the purpose of condemning the building known as the Village Hall, in the Village of Antioch, which was declared as unfit for the purpose for which it has formerly been used and that the same be advertised for sale the necessary length of time as is required by Law. And that sealed bids for the same will be received by the Clerk up to Saturday, Sept. 30, 1911. The above property is described as the West half of lot No. 26, County Clerk's Subdivision, Village of Antioch. The Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Terms, Cash.

L. M. Hughes,
Village Clerk,
Antioch, Illinois.

By order of the President and Board of Trustees, Village of Antioch.

FINAL NOTICE.

Forms for the new local Chicago Telephone Directory will close on October 1st. No name will be listed after that date.

Order now and get your name in the book. Another will not be issued for months.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE Co.

W. J. WHITE
Funeral Director

Lady Assistant Licensed Embalmer
Calls Answered Day or Night
Phone 313 Antioch, Ill.

J. C. James, Jr.

Justice of the Peace and Notary Public

Real Estate

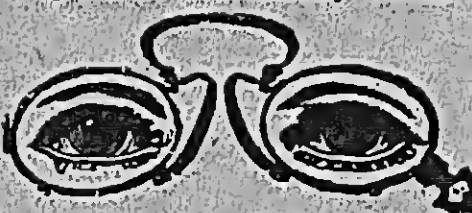
Both Farm and Lake Property

Fire Insurance Agent for Several Good Companies

Accident, and Life Insurance, Reasonable Rates and Good Companies

J. C. James, Jr., Antioch, Ill.

Spectacles Scientifically Fitted



C. F. INGALLS & BRO.

Jewelers and Opticians

112 Genesee St., Waukegan, Illinois

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and Diamond Brokers

New Number 24 and 26 North Dearborn St.

118 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores. Dec 19 01 71

J. C. JAMES, JR.

UNDERTAKER

LICENSED EMBALMER

Licensed by the State Board of Health

Lotus Camp No. 557 P. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome. L. M. HUGHES, V. O. J. C. James, Clerk

BANK OF ANTIOCH

EDWARD BROOK

BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

E. V. ORVIS

Lawyer and Notary Public. Practice all courts. Farm property for sale. Damage suits and collections of wages a specialty. Fire and Life Insurance

201 Washington Street
Waukegan Illinois

SEQUOIT LODGE No. 827, A. F. & A. M.

Hold regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

W. F. ZIEGLER, W. M.
FRANK HUBER, Sec'y

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
MABEL GRIMM, W. M.
IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

M. A. HULETT

VETERINARY SURGEON

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

The Comeback.

"We are turning a lot of young lawyers out." "Don't worry. They'll get back at us by taking us in."

Dress Goods Shown on Living Models

Saturday night we will show a Grecian party dress and a Bride's Going-away Gown draped on living models without cutting the material.

This is interesting to every woman for it shows the most effective use of trimmings and braids. The draping will start at 8 o'clock and probably last for 30 minutes. All the Ladies are invited to come to this exhibit of new materials and also to roam through the store and enjoy the many Autumn Displays.

It will be a profitable visit to those in Antioch for the assortments of Dress Goods, of Suits, Coats, and Dresses is at its best and full of extra values for all.

WASHINGTON STREET
GENESEE STREET
G. R. Lyon & Sons
WAUKEGAN ILLINOIS

MUSIC - MUSIC

Why Not Graduate in Music?

Become a Music Teacher

Waukegan Conservatory of Music

WAUKEGAN ILLINOIS

All Branches of Music, Harmony and Etc.

Many of Our Graduates are Meeting

With Marked Success as Teachers

Prices Reasonable - Send for Catalog

To The Smoking Public

To the man who likes to smoke good cigars. Without having to have a permit to smoke good cigars. Smoke a SINGLE TWIST Cigar, and you will be patronizing home trade. Smoke a SINGLE TWIST Cigar, and you will be buying from a man you know. SINGLE TWIST is a 5 cent cigar made from the finest Domestic Tobacco grown. Made under the cleanest conditions. SINGLE TWIST is a 5 inch hand make cigar, made by a man with 46 years experience. SINGLE TWIST is not a handsome looking cigar, with a fancy band around it, but a cigar of quality. For sale everywhere in Antioch.
HARRY A. ISAACS, Maker.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

J. H. Forbes spent Monday in the city. Miss Ethel McMahon spent this week in the city.

A. Roth and family spent over Sunday in Chicago.

Rush Hussey spent Sunday at his home in Evanston.

Max Deylitz returned from his vacation last Thursday.

R. Wendland entertained relatives from Chicago over Sunday.

Mrs. C. B. Dicks entertained relatives from Chicago last week.

Rev. Arnold and wife returned from their vacation last Wednesday.

Don't forget the first of a series of lecture courses given at the church on Thursday evening, Oct. 5.

Ladies Aid will give a picnic dinner at E. Sherrifson's on Wednesday, Oct. 4, for the purpose of electing officers.

Rev. Arnold preached his farewell sermon last Sunday evening. He leaves on Thursday for Iowa. Wish him success in his new place.

The village was visited by some amateur burglars early Saturday morning, made an attempt to gain entrance into L. W. Rowling's Grocery store by way of the front door. They were heard and scared away.

Mala Toad's Share of Barden.

After the eggs of the midwife toad have been laid and fertilized the male winds a string of them around his hind legs, retires to a burrow for three weeks and then deposits them in a pool, where they are hatched in the usual way.

BARKER'S

IS THE MEDICINE FOR
Rheumatism, Coughs,
Colds, Catarrh and
LaGrippe. All Dealers

For Sale by B. H. Ovetron

MILLBURN

Mrs. Denman of Highland Park is visiting her sister here.

John Bonner and wife entertained Mr. Perrine of Chicago Sunday.

Wm. Thom and wife of Libertyville visited their son here last week.

Leon Strang is attending the State university at Champaign, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. Menzo Webb are visiting relatives at Kansasville, Wis.

Peter Duncan and family have moved to Wisconsin where they have bought a farm.

Mrs. Norman Adams of Chicago Lawn visited at the Pantall home Saturday and Sunday.

The Ladies Aid society will hold their regular monthly meeting at the church, Oct. 5. Picnic dinner will be served. Note change of time.

Mr. Albert Trotter and Miss Florence Drury of Chicago were married Sept. 23, at the home of Mrs. Coles 4043 Ell Ave., Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Bonner and Fred Trotter attended the wedding. Their many friends and relatives were surprised. Accept congratulations.

BRISTOL

F. H. Gilbert entertained his brother from Davenport last week.

Miss Jessie Shunway spent Sunday with her sister Mrs. Wm. Foulke.

Mrs. E. A. Moore and children of Harvard visited last week with Mrs. Flora Turner.

Mrs. E. C. Smith and children arrived from Prescott, Ariz., Wednesday and are visiting at Dr. Stevens Mr. and Mrs. Smith expect to make their home at Evansville with Mr. Smith's parents.

The business men of our village have contracted for a four course entertainment to be given the coming winter. The talent secured through the Century Lyceum bureau of Chicago, promises to be something exceptionally fine. Watch for dates.

SALEM

Mrs. Curtiss was a Kenosha visitor Monday.

Miss Jennie Loescher visited in Kenosha this week.

Chas. Bouson and wife of Kenosha visited their parents Sunday.

Mrs. Ed Rhodes and daughter Stella were Kenosha visitors last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Scholar are entertaining a niece from Chicago this week.

J. A. Foster returned home from a visit at Galesburg, Ill., last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Loescher entertained relatives from Chicago over Sunday.

Mrs. H. D. Burdick returned home Monday from a visit with relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Acker are expecting their daughter from St. Paul for a visit before leaving for Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lacey of Chicago and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Perrigo of Bristol visited J. A. Foster and family Sunday.

RUSSELL

Mr. Geo. Laundry and family moved to Kenosha during the week.

Nels Nelson of Kenosha visited over Sunday with his parents here.

Silver Bros. are building a new house for Mr. Barter at Pleasant Prairie.

Mr. Geo. Crittendere and family visited old friends at Wilmot Saturday.

Mr. Asa Patch returned from the harvest fields of Dakota Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. McCann are rejoicing over the arrival daughter, born on September 25.

Those attending the basket social at Rosecrans on Saturday evening spent a pleasant evening.

Mr. John Duncan will have an auction sale in the near future expecting to move on a new home at Grand Rapids at Wisconsin.

Lee Merville of Milwaukee and Mrs. Geo. Robinson of Union Grove were called home because of the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. Melville. Her many friends are glad to learn she is improving.

Life of the Silver Fir.
Silver fir sometimes live 421 years.

HICKORY

Miss Cara Edwards is spending this week in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wells were calling on Hickory friends Friday.

Master Gordon Wells spent Saturday and Sunday at A. L. Savage's.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Webb went to Chicago Saturday to attend the wedding of their niece.

The Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. Pickles on Wednesday, Oct. 4. A good attendance is desired.

The Hickory Cemetery society will hold its meeting at the church Tuesday afternoon. Everybody welcome.

Not in These Days of Politics.
Patient old Job, it may be remembered, even foretold the coming of a day when "all the beasts of the field shall be at peace."—Chicago Tribune

"Oh! You Kid."

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